



# UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

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# ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

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FEB 29 2008

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEC	inning	01/01/07 MM/DD/YY	AND ENDING	12/31/0/ MM/DD/YY
	A. REGISTRA	NT IDENTIF	ICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:	EQUITEC TRAD	ING, LLC		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLAC	E OF BUSINESS:	(Do not use P.O.	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
111 WEST JACKSON BOUL	EVARD, 20TH FLO	OR(No. and Street)		
CHICAGO		ΙL		60604
(City)		(State)	(2	Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUM CHRIS PERZ	BER OF PERSON T	O CONTACT IN	REGARD TO THIS REP	ORT312-692-5075 (Area Code – Telephone Number)
	B. ACCOUNTA	ANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTY			<u>.</u>	
	(Name – I)	f individual, state last	, first, middle name)	
230 WEST MONROE STREET, S (Address)	UITE 330CHIC		IL (State)	60606_ (Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:  X Certified Public Acc	ountant		r	MAR 27 MMA
Public Accountant			A	MAR 2 7 con
☐ Accountant not resid	dent in United States	s or any of its pos	sessions.	HOMSON
	FOR O	FFICIAL USE	ONLY F	INANCIA

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

842 Joy

# OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ι, _	FRED GOLDMAN		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my			and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
	EQUITEC TRADING, LLC		, as
of_	DECEMBER 31	, 20_07	are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neit	ther the company nor any partner, proprietor, p	rincipal office	er or director has any proprietary interest in any account
clas	ssified solely as that of a customer, except as fol	llows:	
			10411
	OFFICIAL SEAL		
	MARY NOVOTNY }		Signature
	NOTARY PUBLIC. STATE OF ILLINOIS		CLEAR EDITATIONAL OFFICED
	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 1-25-2010		CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
(	1 / &		Title
_	May Akvaline		
	Notary Public		
	s report ** contains (check all applicable boxes	):	
	(a) Facing Page.		
	(b) Statement of Financial Condition.		
	(c) Statement of Income (Loss).		
	(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Conditi		
	(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equ		
	<ul><li>(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subord</li><li>(g) Computation of Net Capital.</li></ul>	imated to Cia	ims of Creditors.
		Daguinaman	to Durance to Dula 1502 2
	(i) Information Relating to the Possession or		
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ш	Computation for Determination of the Res		e Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
П			tements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
u	consolidation.	unauuneu 3ta	tements of I maneral Condition with respect to methods of
x	(l) An Oath or Affirmation.		
	(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.		
		es found to ex	ist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

<sup>\*\*</sup>For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

# YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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# RAVID & BERNSTEIN LLP

Certified Public Accountants

- John V. Basso, CPA
- · William H. Brock, CPA
- Mark T. Jason, CPA
- ◆ Phillip C. Ravid, CPA

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Members Equitec Trading, LLC Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Equitec Trading, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations and changes in members' capital, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Ravid & Bernstein LLP

February 27, 2008

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

# **DECEMBER 31, 2007**

### **ASSETS**

Due from clearing organization	\$	9,995,766
Accounts receivable		49,917
Marketable securities		12,341,101
Class C limited partnership interest, at cost		10,000
	<u>\$</u>	22,396,784
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' CAPITAL		
Liabilities:		
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market value	\$	19,460,703
Accrued expenses		257,225
		19,717,928
Members' Capital		2,678,856
	\$	22,396,784

See Notes to Financial Statements.

# STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN MEMBERS' CAPITAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

REVENUES:			
Trading income, net	\$ 2,784,738		
Interest and dividend income:	•		
Dividend income	135,909		
Short stock interest	752,218		
Credit interest	224,952		
Other income	 26,777		
		\$	3,924,594
EXPENSES:		·	, , , , , ,
Payroll	750,871		
Interest expense	703,716		
Dividend expense	92,078		
Brokerage expense	275,898		
Technology expense	137,950		
Exchange fees/costs	546,054		
Order flow expense	160,497		
Office and miscellaneous expenses	77,637		
Seat lease	 95,491		
			2,840,192
NET INCOME			1,084,402
MEMBERS' CAPITAL, BEGINNING OF YEAR			3,406,455
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS			4,095,528
CAPITAL WITHDRAWALS			(5,907,529)
MEMBERS' CAPITAL, END OF YEAR		\$	2,678,856

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

OPERATIONS:				
Net income	\$	1,084,402		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:				
Increase in accounts receivable		(16,296)		
Decrease in securities owned		5,438,267		
Decrease in balance due from clearing organization		203,852		
Decrease in securities sold, not yet purchased		(4,870,638)		
Decrease in accrued expenses		(27,586)		
Net cash provided by operations			\$	1,812,001
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Capital contributions		4,095,528		
Capital withdrawals		(5,907,529)		
Net cash used in financing activities				(1,812,001)
NET CHANGE IN CASH				-
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR				<del></del> _
CASH, END OF YEAR			<u>\$</u>	
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURE:				
Cash paid during the year for interest			\$	672,519

See Notes to Financial Statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Organization:

Equitec Trading, LLC ("Company") was organized under the Limited Liability Company Act of Illinois on January 22, 2002, by its two managing members, Equitec Group, LLC (an Illinois LLC), and Ethan Schwartz. On July 6, 2006, the Company admitted its first Class B member and in October 2007, the Company admitted its first Class C members. The Company engages in proprietary trading and market making activities on organized exchanges in the United States. The Company is registered as a broker/dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Company is a member of Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), CBOE Stock Exchange, and CBOE Futures Exchange. The Company is exempt from certain filing requirements under SEC Rule 17a-5 since it operates pursuant to Rule 15c3-1(a)(6) and the Company does not trade on behalf of customers, effects transactions only with other broker dealers, and clears and carries its trading accounts with a registered clearing broker.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies:

The Company maintains its cash in accounts at banks and other financial institutions insured by government agencies up to specified limits. The accounts, at times, exceeded insured limits, but the Company has not experienced any losses on such accounts.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

Marketable securities are valued at market value, and securities not readily marketable are valued at fair value as determined by management.

A Limited Liability Company ("LLC") does not pay federal income taxes. Each member is responsible for reporting income (loss) based upon his or her share of the income (loss) of the Company. The Company is subject to Illinois Replacement tax.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Derivative Financial Instruments:

Derivative contracts are financial instruments whose value is based upon an underlying asset, index, or reference rate. The Company uses derivative financial instruments as part of its market-making and trading activities and its overall risk management process. These financial instruments generally include exchange-traded option contracts, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts. The Company records its derivative activities at market value, and unrealized gains and losses are recognized currently in net trading revenue in the statement of operations.

The Company's market-making and trading activities expose the Company to market and credit risk. Market risk is the potential change in an instrument's value caused by fluctuations in equity prices, interest and currency exchange rates, credit spreads, and other risks. Credit risk arises from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. All derivative financial instruments used for trading purposes by the Company are exchange-traded. For exchange-traded contracts, the clearing organization acts as the counterparty of specific transactions and, therefore, bears the risk of delivery to and from counterparties to specific positions.

#### 4. Securities Owned and Sold, Not Yet Purchased:

Marketable securities owned and sold but not yet purchased consist of trading and investment securities at market values, as illustrated below.

	Owned	Sold, Not Yet Purchased
Equities	\$ 5,998,048	\$ 12,308,674
Options	6,343,053	7,152,029
	\$ <u>12,341,101</u>	\$ 19,460,703

The options stated above represent derivative financial instruments. See Note 3.

#### 5. Net Capital Requirements:

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. (The rule of the "applicable" exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash distributions paid if the resulting ratio would exceed 10 to 1.) Under this rule, the Company is required to maintain "minimum net capital" equivalent to \$100,000 or 6 2/3% of "aggregate indebtedness," whichever is greater, as these terms are defined. At December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$2,622,271, which was \$2,522,271 in excess of its required capital.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 6. Principal Transaction Revenue:

During 2007 the Company's principal transaction revenue consisted entirely of equity activities (including equity shares, options and options on stock indexes) totaling \$2,784,738.

#### SCHEDULE I

### COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15C 3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

#### **DECEMBER 31, 2007**

### **COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL**

Total members' capital, end of year	\$ 2,678,856
Less:	
Non-allowable assets: Limited partnership interest	(10,000)
Haircuts required	 (46,585)
NET CAPITAL	2,622,271
Minimum capital requirement	 100,000
EXCESS NET CAPITAL	\$ 2,522,271
EXCESS NET CAPITAL AT 1000%	\$ 2,596,549

# COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS

Aggregate indebtedness	\$ 257,225
Ratio: Aggregate indebtedness to Net Capital	9.81% to 1

Note: The above information on this schedule is in agreement, in all material respects, with the unaudited FOCUS report, Part II, filed by the Company as of December 31, 2007.

# RAVID & BERNSTEIN LLP

Certified Public Accountants

#### John V. Basso, CPA

- William H. Brock, CPA
- ◆ Mark T. Jason, CPA
- Phillip C. Ravid, CPA

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5

The Members Equitec Trading, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Equitec Trading, LLC (the Company), for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered its internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- . 2. Recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
  - 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- 4. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we noted no matters involving internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the CBOE, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Ravid & Bernstein LLP

February 27, 2008

